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DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

REPORT
for the Year Ending November 30, 1942

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REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

DECEMBER 1, 1941 - NOVEMBER 30, 1942

I herewith submit my second annual report as Director of the Division of Livestock Disease Control.

During the past year there have been a number of changes in the personnel of the Division. Dr. Robert H. Sewell of Milton who came to this Division on August 1, 1924, as Veterinary Health Officer, retired on June 30, 1942.

Dr. Harrie W. Peirce, Chief Veterinary Health Officer, who began his career in this Division on August 2, 1907, retired August 29, 1942. Dr. Peirce has worked in this Division under nine different Directors which is ample proof that his conscientious and painstaking interest in the livestock of the Commonwealth has been widely appreciated. His fairness and impartiality in strictly enforcing the livestock regulations of the Commonwealth have been appreciated by all who have come in contact with him during his many years as Chief Veterinary Health Officer. Fortunately, he is still able, under an Act of the last Legislature, to remain in the service for the duration of the war.

A number of men have joined the armed forces, including Dr. William H. Shannon, Veterinary Health Officer on military leave absence and now Lt. Colonel in the Veterinary Corps in North Africa; Daniel S. Connolly, Junior Messenger, who resigned and is now Lt. (j.g.) in the Navy; and Hyman Nadler, Junior Messenger, on military leave of absence and who is now Aerographer's Mate, Third Class, in the Navy.

In order to correct an omission in our last annual report, I would like to here record the retirement of Dr. William T. White, for many years Supervising Veterinary Health Officer at the Quarantine Station at Brighton. Dr. White began his service with the Division on December 2, 1902, and retired on September 26, 1941. His services at Brighton were appreciated for many years by the many livestock men and cattle dealers who came in contact with him there.

Mr. Franklin M. Bowman and Mr. Francis P. Currier, who have been Assistants on Veterinary Health, engaged primarily in the appraisal of reactors to the tuberculin test, were transferred to the Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry because of the marked decrease in reactors reported to our Division and the increased demands for barn inspections in the Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry.

The effects of the war have been particularly noticeable on the office force. A number of Junior Clerks have left to go into service with the Federal Government and a number have been married. While it has been difficult to replace many of these people, we should consider ourselves fortunate in being able to maintain the high quality of the staff.

The work of the Division has been carefully reviewed during the past year and a number of changes made.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

In tuberculosis eradication work, testing of cattle under the plan outlined in last year's report for placing one, two and three cow herds on a biennial tuberculin test basis has been in effect and has apparently worked out satisfactorily. It is particularly fortunate that this plan was put into operation in October and November 1941 as it has been a major factor in the saving of gasoline and rubber so necessary in the present war emergency.

This procedure has resulted in the testing of 4,931 less herds in 1942 as compared to 1941. However, while there has been, during the period covered by this report, an appreciable reduction in the number of herd tests, there is an apparent tendency towards an increase in size of the herds tested.

The total number of reactors (566) is the smallest number since tuberculin testing was inaugurated under the cooperative plan by the Commonwealth and the Federal Government--less than 25/100 of 1% of the animals tested. As usual, however, a number of generalized cases were found and emphasis should again be placed on continued tuberculin testing in order to keep under control this disease so dangerous to both cattle and human beings.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE

In connection with interstate movement of cattle, there were 507 less animals imported in 1942 than in 1941. We have revised our method of keeping records to show clearly the number of cattle originating in Canada. Many of these animals in the past have been included in the figures recorded for other States due to the fact that they were purchased by dealers in these States and reshipped to Massachusetts. The (Corrected) figures show that, while Vermont is the leading source of imports to Massachusetts, having 6,313 head, Maine is second with 5,896 and Canada is a close third with 5,099. Together, these three sources account for more than two-thirds of the cattle replacements for Massachusetts herds.

BANG'S DISEASE

Check blood tests for Bang's disease have been continued at Brighton with encouraging results. Twelve reactors were detected during the year all of which were slaughtered.

In order to combat Bang's disease, the Commonwealth and Federal Government adopted a cooperative program of calfhood vaccination which has been operating in 205 herds. This program has not been entirely satisfactory due to the fact that the drawing of bloods was done primarily by veterinarians in the employ of the State and the vaccination done by Federal veterinarians, resulting in altogether too much travel. To overcome this problem, a bill will be introduced into the coming Legislature to allow vaccination without charge, thus eliminating this difficulty and making it possible for either State or Federal veterinarians to do whatever work is necessary to complete the program in a given herd.

It also appears that, to make the program effective over the entire State in all herds where replacements are raised, and at the same time keep the cost within reason, it would be wise to revise the present requirements of the calfhood vaccination program. In view of the present efficacy of adult vaccination, it seems worthwhile to consider the possibility of vaccinating, on one annual visit, all calves born into the herd during the previous year. The calfhood vaccination program could then be combined with the tuberculin testing program at very little added expense.

Preliminary discussion of such a program with Federal officials is under way and has received a very favorable reception by Dr. Eichorn and his associates who have done so much to develop Strain 19 at the Beltsville Research Center.

In this connection it therefore appears necessary to suggest a minor revision of Chapter 129 of the General Laws, Section 36B as inserted by Chapter 314 of the Acts of 1938.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to cooperate closely with the Federal Government in the control of Bang's disease, we find that the obligation to charge 50¢ per head for all animals vaccinated by the State stands in the way of a sound, economical vaccination program. Recent experiments tend to show that the age limits imposed may also be varied in the near future. Therefore, I respectfully recommend the enactment of the accompanying bill designated as the first recommendation. (See Appendix I)

The Division has been severely handicapped in the last few years in the employment of registered veterinarians from time to time on a per diem basis due to the fact that these men must be chosen from a civil service list. Since this work is by its very nature that of experts and in many instances is of an emergency nature, I feel that the employment of veterinarians should be treated in the same manner as the employment of experts is handled in other departments and that such employment should, therefore, be exempt from Chapter 31, (Civil Service). I, therefore, respectfully recommend the enactment of the accompanying bill designated as the second recommendation. (See Appendix II)

In order to coordinate and better supervise the work of the Division, I recommend that an Assistant Director in the Division be authorized by the General Court. His duties would be to supervise the field work of veterinarians employed by the Division as well as doing laboratory and diagnostic work. It has been found more economical to utilize the services of per diem veterinarians than to depend on full-time salaried men. However, proper supervision by men backed by training and experience is essential in carrying out this policy. Therefore, I respectfully recommend the enactment of the accompanying bill designated as the third recommendation to the General Court of Massachusetts. (See Appendix III)

In enlarging on this recommendation to the General Court, there should eventually be in this Division a number of veterinarians available to cooperate with livestock owners and extension men in meeting the many problems that arise in the livestock industry, particularly disease and nutritional problems in hogs and poultry, and who would not be tied down to routine tuberculosis and Bang's disease work. Since much of the routine work of the Division can be more successfully carried on by local veterinarians on a per diem basis, it should be the policy of the Division to expand the number of Assistant Directors and gradually reduce the number of Veterinary Health Officers. The latter would then have the primary responsibility of checking dealer herds while the local per diem veterinarians would handle the regular farm herds. The Assistant Directors would take care, as indicated above, of the many individual problems arising in Massachusetts herds and flocks, together with supervisory direction of the per diem men.

During the past year there have taken place a number of conferences in regard to making available laboratory facilities for this Division at the Harvard Medical School and it is recommended that \$2,000. be included in the budget for the coming year for this purpose. It is hoped that under this arrangement, livestock owners, through their veterinarians, will be able to send specimens of blood, milk, tissues and

other such specimens for rapid accurate diagnosis by veterinary and medical technicians who thoroughly understand the problems involved. In some instances diagnosis of livestock ailments can be made by trained livestock men and veterinarians by a study of the symptoms, history and other pertinent factors. However, in many cases this is difficult and sometimes impossible without the aid of modern laboratory facilities in the hands of trained pathologists. For many years such laboratories for the medical profession have paid high dividends in the control and prevention of disease among humans. The need of similar facilities available to the livestock owners and veterinarians is acute. I feel certain that the value of the services rendered would far exceed the actual cost involved. The maintenance of the health of livestock is particularly important in view of the existing war situation and the food needs of this country. The Division of Livestock Disease Control in Massachusetts has lagged far behind corresponding departments in other States in providing a laboratory for the use of its livestock industry. I believe that permission for such a laboratory will prove one of the most valuable steps the Division has ever made.

RABIES

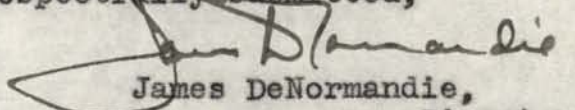
Rabies has been at the lowest point in many years with 23 cases. As many of the cases diagnosed in the Commonwealth are the result of contact with visiting dogs from areas where the disease is fairly common, this low figure may well be attributed to war time travel restrictions.

EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS

Equine Encephalomyelitis was reported in five cases of which one resulted in death. Vaccination has been advised each spring since the epidemic of 1938, but normally dry conditions during the summer have prevented the undue breeding of mosquitoes which carry the encephalo germ.

Attached to this report are the usual tabulations covering the work of the Division for the past year.

Respectfully submitted,


James DeNormandie,
Director

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

There were 16,036 herd tests compared with 20,967 herd tests in 1941; 219,078 animal tests compared with 225,547 tests in 1941; 566 reactors as compared with 820 reactors in 1941, or 25/100 of 1% reactors as compared with 36/100 of 1% in 1941.

Of these 566 reactors 192 showed no lesions or 33.9% as compared with 820 reactors of which 311 showed no lesions or 37.9% in 1941.

Six generalized cases were found on four premises in four different counties.

Following is a summary of testing by veterinarians for the year:

	<u>Herds</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Reactors</u>
Veterinarians paid by the State			
on a salary basis	5,173	64,191	30
Veterinarians paid by the State			
on a per diem basis	7,196	101,957	308
Veterinarians paid by the owners	40	1,636	5
Veterinarians paid by the Federal Government	3,627	51,294	223
	<u>16,036</u>	<u>219,078</u>	<u>566</u>

TUBERCULIN TESTING BY COUNTIES

	FIRST TESTS											RETESTS											TOTALS				
	CLEAN				WITH REACTORS							CLEAN				WITH REACTORS											
	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	P.B.	Gd	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	P.B.	Gd	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	Total
	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	P.B.	Gd	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	P.B.	Gd	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd	Total	Total
Barnstable	25		46	46								370	100	1313	1413								3965	100	1359	1459	
Berkshire	56	42	305	347								1479	3801	22126	25927	17	54	498	552	5	24	29	15522	2897	22929	26826	29
Bristol	49	2	198	200								1671	2189	20573	22762	35	70	1067	1137	4	97	101	17555	2261	21828	24099	101
Dukes	7	3	16	19								103	22	460	482	1		12	12		5	5	111	25	488	513	5
Essex	68	26	191	217								951	2116	11354	13470	13	23	479	502	2	23	25	1032	2165	12024	14189	25
Franklin	60	1	276	277								1404	1449	16965	18414	2		26	26		2	2	1466	1450	17267	18717	2
Hampden	50	7	199	206								1284	1614	12251	13865	2	3	61	64	3	1	4	1336	1624	12511	14135	4
Hampshire	41	3	139	142								1460	2096	16230	18326	4		109	109		12	12	1505	2099	16478	18577	12
Middlesex	89	5	271	276								1603	2524	20680	23204	27	9	1124	1133	1	43	44	1719	2538	22075	24613	44
Nantucket																											
Norfolk	58	6	128	134	1		17	17		1	1	618	1372	8439	9811	20	153	1141	1294	1	65	66	697	1531	9725	11256	67
Plymouth	52	23	106	129	1	38		38	3		3	886	1232	10145	11377	17	8	1155	1163		85	85	956	1301	11406	12707	88
Suffolk												16	99	78	177	2	45	7	52	2	1	3	18	144	85	229	3
Worcester	135	38	589	627	2	24	19	43	1	1	2	8272	4856	43171	48027	85	358	2703	3061	16	168	184	3494	5276	46482	51758	186
Totals	690	156	2464	2620	4	62	36	98	4	2	6	15117	23470	183785	207255	225	723	8382	9105	34	526	560	16036	24411	194667	219078	566

COUNTY INFECTION
Status of Herds on November 30, 1942

County	Herds	Infection			
		Head	Herds	Head	Reactors
Barnstable	411	1,486			
Berkshire	1,883	24,558	3	21	3
Bristol	2,206	22,279	7	210	19
Dukes	113	524	1	7	5
Essex	1,399	14,119			
Franklin	1,781	19,455			
Hampden	1,651	13,069	1	44	3
Hampshire	1,797	18,663			
Middlesex	2,247	22,466	4	97	4
Nantucket	35	353			
Norfolk	962	9,134	2	122	22
Plymouth	1,304	10,901	1	29	1
Suffolk	18	166			
Worcester	4,322	47,191	8	127	31
Total	20,129	205,364	27	657	88

TUBERCULIN TESTING BY MONTHS

	FIRST TESTS												RETESTS												TOTALS				
	CLEAN				WITH REACTORS								CLEAN				WITH REACTORS												
	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total	Tested	P.B.	Gd.	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total	Tested	P.B.	Gd.	Total	Herds	P.B.	Gd.	Total	Tested	Total			
December	58	18	257	275	2	43	19	62		3	1	4	1935	3771	24415	28186	30	23	1007	1030	3	85	88	2025	3855	25698	29553	92	
January	43	14	142	156									1699	3771	24591	28262	35	26	1603	1629	3	77	80	1777	3811	26336	30147	80	
February	50	21	272	293	1		17	17			1	1	1268	2217	15920	18127	22	164	865	1029	4	57	61	1341	2402	17074	19476	62	
March	50	19	201	220									1551	2451	21390	23849	31	145	1404	1549	2	55	57	1632	2615	23003	25618	57	
April	116	12	425	437									1623	3030	22001	25031	24	154	956	1110	7	61	68	1763	3196	23382	26578	68	
May	51	9	181	190									1361	2226	14938	17264	20	46	511	557	1	29	30	1432	2381	15630	18011	30	
June	58		175	175	1	19		19		1		1	1122	3896	11538	12434	14	26	506	532	2	36	38	1195	941	12219	13160	39	
July	57	39	175	214									639	454	5275	5729	9	7	401	408		34	34	705	500	5851	6351	34	
August	34		77	77									682	379	4352	4731	2		110	110		8	8	718	379	4539	4918	8	
September	50	3	176	179									918	723	8762	9485	11	1	249	250	1	30	31	979	727	9197	9914	31	
October	67	3	192	195									940	776	10777	11553	6	29	194	223		6	6	1013	808	11153	11961	6	
November	56	18	201	219									1379	2676	19519	22494	21	102	576	678	11	48	59	1456	2796	20595	23391	59	
Totals	690	156	2464		4	62	36			4	2	6	15117	23470	183785		225	723	8382		34	526	560	16036	24411	194667		566	
			2464	2620				98								207255			9105						219078				

APPRAISALS

1942	PUREBREDS			GRADES			TOTAL		
	HEAD	AMOUNT	AVERAGE	HEAD	AMOUNT	AVERAGE	HEAD	AMOUNT	AVERAGE
December	6	\$1,010.00	\$168.33	86	\$11,465.00	\$133.31	92	\$12,745.00	\$135.59
January	3	575.00	191.66	77	10,110.00	131.29	80	10,685.00	133.56
February	4	745.00	186.25	58	8,650.00	149.13	62	9,395.00	151.53
March	2	425.00	212.50	55	7,725.00	140.45	57	8,150.00	142.98
April	6	1,445.00	240.83	60	8,420.00	140.33	66	9,865.00	149.96
May	1	275.00	275.00	29	3,950.00	136.20	30	4,225.00	140.83
June	3	635.00	211.67	36	5,150.00	143.06	39	5,785.00	148.33
July				34	4,880.00	143.52	34	4,880.00	143.52
August				8	1,190.00	148.75	8	1,190.00	148.75
September	1	350.00	350.00	30	4,030.00	134.33	31	4,380.00	141.29
October				6	927.50	154.58	6	927.50	154.58
November	9	1,890.00	210.00	50	7,445.00	148.90	59	9,335.00	158.22
Total	35	7,350.00	2,046.24	529	73,942.50	1703.85	564	81,562.50	1,749.14

SALVAGE

	PUREBREDS			GRADES			TOTAL		
	HEAD	AMOUNT	AVERAGE	HEAD	AMOUNT	AVERAGE	HEAD	AMOUNT	AVERAGE
December	6	\$266.30	\$44.38	86	\$4,597.05	\$53.45	92	\$4,863.35	\$52.86
January	3	197.69	65.90	77	4,579.65	59.47	80	4,677.34	58.46
February	4	239.86	59.96	58	3,850.55	66.38	62	4,090.41	65.91
March	2	153.17	76.59	55	3,325.40	60.46	57	3,478.57	61.02
April	6	463.09	77.18	60	3,731.17	62.18	66	4,194.26	63.55
May	1	133.65	133.65	29	2,002.49	69.05	30	2,136.14	71.20
June	3	220.35	73.45	36	2,347.00	65.19	39	2,567.35	65.83
July				34	2,329.54	70.37	34	2,329.54	70.37
August				8	529.90	66.24	8	529.90	66.24
September	1	94.61	94.61	30	2,117.80	70.59	31	2,212.41	71.37
October				6	475.20	79.20	6	475.20	79.20
November	9	675.27	75.03	50	3,779.48	75.58	59	4,454.75	75.50
Total	35	2,443.99	700.75	529	33,665.23	798.16	564	36,009.22	801.51

INDEMNITY

	PUREBREDS			GRADES			TOTAL		
	HEAD	AMOUNT	AVERAGE	HEAD	AMOUNT	AVERAGE	HEAD	AMOUNT	AVERAGE
December	6	\$358.75	\$59.79	86	\$3,309.85	\$38.48	92	\$3,668.60	\$39.87
January	3	184.15	61.38	77	2,713.86	35.24	80	2,898.01	36.22
February	4	251.57	62.89	58	2,320.89	40.01	62	2,572.46	41.49
March	2	135.91	67.96	55	2,166.10	39.38	57	2,302.01	40.38
April	6	471.61	78.60	60	2,293.86	38.23	66	2,765.47	41.90
May	1	70.68	70.68	29	955.13	32.93	30	1,025.81	34.19
June	3	181.56	60.52	36	1,372.82	38.13	39	1,554.38	39.85
July				34	1,235.28	36.33	34	1,235.28	36.33
August				8	529.90	66.24	8	529.90	66.24
September	1	75.00	75.00	30	916.19	30.54	31	991.19	31.97
October				6	223.26	37.21	6	223.26	37.21
November	9	565.03	62.78	50	1,743.54	34.87	59	2,308.57	39.13
Total	35	2,294.26	599.60	529	19,780.68	467.59	564	22,074.94	484.78

TUBERCULIN TESTING OF GOATS

There were fifty (50) goats tuberculin tested under the supervision of this Division in 1942.

INTERSTATE MOVEMENT OF CATTLE

Dairy and Breeding cattle imported originated as follows:

Canada	5,099	New York	2,269
Connecticut	1,469	North Carolina	2
Kentucky	1	Ohio	255
Maine	5,905	Oregon	1
Maryland	6	Pennsylvania	54
Michigan	228	Rhode Island	464
Minnesota	249	Vermont	6,317
Mississippi	1	Washington	2
New Hampshire	3,230	West Virginia	36
New Jersey	20	Wisconsin	376
			<u>25,984</u>

Of the above total the following is a tabulation of the cattle received at the Quarantine Station at Brighton:

	Total Receipts	Released on Papers	No Papers: Tested and Released	Killed	Returned to State of Origin
Canada	109	109	-	-	-
Maine	5,268	5,259	-	9	-
New Hampshire	1,234	1,230	-	1	3
Rhode Island	11	11	-	-	-
Vermont	705	701	-	2	2 **
	<u>7,327</u>	<u>7,310</u>	-	<u>12 *</u>	<u>5</u>
Massachusetts	1,593	1,586	-	1	6

* 9 Maine; 1 New Hampshire; 2 Vermont - Positive to "check blood test."

** Includes 1 Vermont cow suspected of Actinomycosis.

Of the 7,310 interstate cattle received and released 1,711 were exported to Rhode Island; 5 to Connecticut, and 26 to Maine; 5,592 remained in Massachusetts.

Of the 1,586 Massachusetts cattle 23 were exported to Rhode Island.

In addition the following diseased cattle were disposed of by slaughter through the Quarantine Station At Brighton:

	Tuberculin Test Reactors	Tuberculin Test Suspects	Cattle from Tuberculosis Infected Herds	Bang's Disease Reactors	Actinomycosis	Wange
Maine	-	-	-	1,304	4	3
New Hampshire	7	-	-	561	-	-
Rhode Island	3	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	10	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	472	2	670	14	-	-
	492	12	670	1,879	4	3

Three thousand four hundred and seventy-four (3,474) Permits to import cattle were issued covering 18,657 head of dairy and breeding cattle (other than those received at Brighton) and 3,658 head of cattle for immediate slaughter. Due to war restrictions, very few cattle were shipped in for exhibition purposes.

All trucks (563) and railroad cars conveying reactors to Brighton were cleaned, washed and disinfected under supervision of this Division before leaving after unloading.

The sales barn was cleaned and disinfected at frequent intervals.

One hundred fifty-one (151) head of cattle were given inoculation in prevention of Hemorrhagic Septicemia (shipping fever) at the request of owners, for which a nominal fee to cover the cost of the biologic used was collected.

EXPORTS

Interstate certificates of health were issued on 4,003 head of cattle exported to other States as follows:

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Head</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Head</u>
Alabama	1	New Jersey	26
Arkansas	1	New York	136
California	4	North Carolina	2
Connecticut	1,430	Ohio	35
Delaware	38	Oklahoma	1
Georgia	2	Oregon	1
Illinois	19	Pennsylvania	17
Indiana	9	Rhode Island	1,290
Iowa	4	South Carolina	5
Kansas	2	South Dakota	2
Kentucky	20	Tennessee	49
Maine	63	Texas	9
Maryland	10	Vermont	275
Michigan	15	Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Washington	3
Missouri	1	West Virginia	3
Nebraska	1	Wisconsin	11
New Hampshire	503	Canada	5
			<u>4,003</u>

BANG'S DISEASE

An analysis of the blood samples submitted to the laboratory is as follows:

	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Doubtful</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory*</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cattle	23,919	1,736	2,319	349	28,323
Goats	172		9	13	194
Swine	5		2	8	15
	<u>24,096</u>	<u>1,736</u>	<u>2,330</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>28,532</u>

* Hemolyzed, insufficient, containers broken.

The following herds were accredited for Bang's Disease:

Herds reaccredited	70
New herds accredited	<u>6</u>
Total accredited herds	76
 Cattle in accredited herds	 3,378
 Vaccinated accredited herds	 15
Cattle in vaccinated accredited herds	594
 Herds enrolled in Cooperative Program	 205
Calves vaccinated under Cooperative Program	733

Bloods sent to the laboratory under the Cooperative Program:

	Negative	Positive	Doubtful	Unsatisfactory*	Total
Cattle	4,329	684	985	42	6,040

* Hemolyzed, insufficient, containers broken.

CHECK BLOOD TESTS MADE AT BRIGHTON

There were 36 agglutination blood tests for Bang's Disease conducted in Brighton from December 2, 1941 to October 27, 1942 as follows:

	Blood Samples	(1 - 25) Negative	(1 - 50) Doubtful	(1 - 100) (1 - 200) Suspicious	100 Positive
Maine	588	531	45	6	6
New Hampshire	38	36	1	-	1
Vermont	98	89	8	-	1
	<u>724</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>

STATE CALFHOOD VACCINATION PROGRAM

(Involving a fifty cent fee)

Under this program there were two hundred sixty-nine (269) calves vaccinated as follows:

County	Number of			Calves
	Towns	Visits	Owners	
Berkshire	1	2	1	7
Bristol	1	3	2	5
Essex	3	5	4	9
Franklin	1	1	1	3
Hampden	8	21	16	58
Hampshire	8	18	11	59
Middlesex	7	14	8	61
Norfolk	5	6	5	22
Worcester	5	13	8	45
	39	83	56	269

LICENSED DEALERS IN BOVINE ANIMALS

Under the provisions of Chapter 607, Acts of 1941, there were four hundred seventy-one (471) licenses issued to dealers for the sale of dairy and beef cattle and five hundred eighty (580) identification plates were issued for use on the trucks operated by these dealers.

In weekly reports to the Division dealers reported the sale of 29,346 head of dairy cattle and 4,861 head of beef cattle.

RABIES

The heads of two hundred nineteen (219) animals were received at the laboratory for examination. Of this number twenty-one (21) dogs were reported positive to rabies, twenty-one (21) cats, one (1) chipmunk, one hundred fifty-nine (159) dogs, one (1) mouse, and five (5) squirrels, were negative to rabies and one (1) cat, seven (7) dogs, and three (3) squirrels were questionable.

Sixty-eight (68) persons were reported bitten or in direct contact with rabid animals, and ten thousand seven hundred forty-six (10,746) persons reported as bitten or scratched by animals.

Clinics arranged for and conducted under the auspices of local boards of health were held in forty-five cities and towns at which a total of fifteen thousand two hundred seven (15,207) dogs were reported vaccinated in prevention of rabies.

RABIES

	SHOWING SYMPTOMS			CONTACTS				BITE CASES				TOTAL
	Positive	Negative	Question-able	Released	Killed or Died - no Symptoms	Killed - Positive	Pending	Released	Killed - No examination	Killed - Negative	Pending	
From 1941				1				167				168
December	4			4				446		26		480
January	4	1		7				386	1	10		409
February	3	1						383	2	18		407
March	2	4		4				601		14		625
April								924	2	20		946
May	1	1	1	1				1009	5	11		1029
June	2	1	1	7				989	1	16		1017
July	1		2					926	3	10		942
August	2			8				689	1	18		718
September	2		6	4				614	2	11		639
October	1		1	15				513	1	13		544
November	1							383		10	183	394
Forward							19				183	202
	23	8	11	51			19	8030	18	177	183	8520

Animals Involved

Cats			1	5			3	29	1	21		60
Chipmunks										2		2
Dogs	23	8	7	46			16	8001	17	147	183	8448
Monkey										1		1
Mouse										1		1
Squirrels			3							5		8
	23	8	11	51			19	8030	18	177	183	8520

RABIES BY CITIES AND TOWNS

Attleboro	1	Somerville	1
Burlington	3	Tewksbury	4
Braintree	1	Wellesley	2
Danvers	1	Wilmington	1
Lowell	2	Woburn	6
Norwell	1		

RABIES BY COUNTIES AND MONTHS

	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
Bristol							1						1
Essex		1											1
Middlesex	4	3	3	2			1		1	2		1	17
Norfolk								1	1		1		3
Plymouth						1							1
Total	4	4	3	2		1	2	1	2	2	1	1	23

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES

Hog Cholera: The division has cooperated with owners in an advisory capacity only.

Actinomycosis; (Lump jaw) Actinomycosis was reported in the counties of Berkshire (1), Franklin (5), Middlesex (1), Norfolk (1), Plymouth (1), and Worcester (1), or a total of eleven (11) cases.

Blackleg: Preventive vaccination treatment was administered at two hundred four (204) premises in fifty-seven (57) towns to two thousand seventy-two (2,072) head of cattle. This service is furnished by the Division without cost to owners.

Equine encephalomyelitis: Five (5) horses suspected as affected with encephalomyelitis were reported of which four (4) recovered on treatment and one (1) died, symptoms not characteristic.

Glanders: Blood samples from three (3) horses submitted for examination were negative to glanders.

Hemorrhagic Septicemia: (Cattle) Preventive vaccination treatment was applied without cost to owners of one hundred nine (109) head of cattle on premises in two (2) counties.

Keratitis: Keratitis was reported on four (4) premises in Berkshire County and five (5) premises in Hampshire County.

Mange: A total of three hundred sixty-three (363) head of cattle on thirty-three (33) premises located in twelve (12) towns in eight (8) counties were reported as affected with mange.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF NEAT CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE

In accordance with Section 19, Chapter 192 of the General Laws, the annual inspection of neat cattle, sheep and swine, and of the premises where kept was completed. From reports received from 351 cities and towns, inspections were made of 19,453 premises on which were located 202,875 head of cattle, 7,207 sheep, 80,786 head of swine, and 4,665 goats. Of the total number of cattle reported, 141,628 were listed as dairy cows, 2,118 as bulls, and 15,418 cows were reported as pure-breds.

Owing to the war situation and the resulting shortage of gasoline and rubber no annual meetings of Inspectors of Animals were held this year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT - 1942

<u>Appropriation Classification</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Director's Salary.....	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
Personal Services.....\$26,400.00		
Reduced (Chap.18, Acts of		
1942).....1,950.00		
	\$24,450.00	
Addition for temporary		
increase (Chap.12, Acts of		
1942).....1,620.00	26,070.00	24,488.95
Expenses (Office).....8,300.00		
Reduced (Chap.18, Acts of		
1942).....800.00		
	\$7,500.00	
Restored to appropriation	525.00	
	8,025.00	7,760.28
Personal Services: Veterinarians and		
Agents	70,200.00	
Reduced (Chap.18, Acts of		
1942).....6,270.00		
	\$63,930.00	
Addition for temporary		
increase (Chap.12, Acts of		
1942).....440.00	64,370.00	48,483.82
Traveling Expenses: Veterinarians		
and Agents		
	12,750.00	
Reduced (Chap.18, Acts of		
1942).....2,500.00	10,250.00	7,340.37
Extermination.....	2,200.00	1,597.49
Reimbursement for Certain Cattle		
Killed.....30,000.00		
Brought forward, 1941 appro-		
priation.....11,410.36		
	\$41,410.36	
Reduced (Chap.18, Acts of		
1942).....5,000.00	36,410.36	23,336.17
Reimbursement to Towns for		
Inspectors of Animals.....	5,200.00	4,772.09
	\$156,525.36	\$121,779.17
Unexpended Balance.....		34,746.19
	\$156,525.36	\$156,525.36

APPENDIX I

AN ACT FURTHER PROVIDING FOR THE PREVENTION OF BANG'S DISEASE

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section thirty-six B, inserted by chapter three hundred and fourteen of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirty-eight, and inserting in place thereof the following:-

Section 36B. For the purpose of preventing Bang's disease, the director or his agent may vaccinate cattle with the approval of the owner thereof. Said director may, with the approval of the governor and council, make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section which may include provision for the collection of reasonable charges.

APPENDIX II

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF VETERINARIANS BY THE DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Section six of chapter twenty of the General Laws, inserted by section two of chapter three hundred forty of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirty-four, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "require" in the fifth line the following:- -; provided that the employment of registered veterinarians from time to time on a per diem basis shall be exempt from chapter thirty-one,- so as to read as follows:

Section 6. The director of livestock disease control may, subject to the approval of the commissioner, appoint and remove such experts, clerical and other assistants as the work of the division of livestock disease control may require; provided that the employment of registered veterinarians from time to time on a per diem basis shall be exempt from chapter thirty-one.

APPENDIX III

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR AN ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IN THE DIVISION OF LIVESTOCK DISEASE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:-

Section 1. Section four of chapter twenty of the General Laws, as most recently amended by section fifteen of chapter five hundred and ninety-six of the acts of nineteen hundred and forty-one, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "council" in the eleventh line the following:-

There shall be in the division an assistant director who shall be appointed and may be removed by said director, with the approval of the governor and council. Said assistant director shall perform such duties as said director may prescribe, - so as to read as follows:-

Section 4. The commissioner shall organize the department in divisions, including a division of dairying and animal husbandry, a division of plant pest control and fairs, a division of markets, a division of livestock disease control and such other divisions as he may from time to time determine, and shall assign to said divisions their functions.

The work of each division shall be in charge of a director. The director of the division of livestock disease control shall be known as the director of livestock disease control, and shall be appointed and may be removed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council.

APPENDIX III (Continued)

There shall be in the division an assistant director who shall be appointed and may be removed by said director, with the approval of the governor and council. Said assistant director shall perform such duties as said director may prescribe. The commissioner shall appoint and may remove a director for each of the other divisions. The commissioner may also appoint, except as to the division of livestock disease control, such other assistants as the work of the department may require and may assign them to divisions, transfer and remove them.

